



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ness have been all-controlling. (6) A very recent sag of 100 miles of the coast at the Golden Gate, forming a syncline, the axis of which is probably parallel to the coast. This subsidence is about 378 feet at its maximum point. A. R. W.

Geological Survey of Alabama. EUGENE ALLEN SMITH, State Geologist. Geological Map of Alabama with Explanatory Chart. 1894.

The map is on a scale of ten miles to an inch, the base being compiled from the records of the United States Land Office, and free use having been made of the atlas sheets of the United States Geological Survey. As shown by the map many of the formations from the pre-Cambrian crystallines to the Pleistocene alluvial deposits are found in the state. There are the Chilhowee sandstones and the Knox shales and sandstones of the Cambrian, three members of the Silurian, one of the Devonian, the sub-Carboniferous and the Coal Measures, four subdivisions of the Cretaceous, four of the Eocene, the Lower and Upper Miocene, the Pliocene (Lafayette) and the Pleistocene.

The map is accompanied by an explanatory chart which is very valuable in presenting in a concise and tabulated form the important facts concerning each of these formations. In the first column are given the names, synonyms, classification and common fossils of each of the formations represented on the map. Another column gives the thickness, the lithological and topographical characters, the area and the distribution. In a third column are placed the useful products found in each formation. The respective soils, characteristic timber growth and agricultural features are briefly given, and also references to the reports in which the formations are more fully described. Some such scheme as this, modified as the exigencies of the case might require, would add greatly to the value of all general geological maps.

H. B. K.

Some Coal Measure Sections near Peytona, West Virginia (with two large maps). By BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN. (Proceedings American Philosophical Society, Vol. XXXIII., November 2, 1894, pp. 282-309.)

This paper contains the results of two preliminary surveys made in 1872, near Peytona, Boone county, West Virginia. The tracts covered by these surveys lie, the one twenty-two miles south of Charlestown, the